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General Assembly

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Fifty-fifth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 92 (e)
Macroeconomic policy questions: financing of development, including net transfer of resources between developing and developed countries

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Mauricio Escanero (Mexico), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/55/L.2

Towards a strengthened and stable international financial architecture responsive to the priorities of growth and development, especially in developing countries, and to the promotion of economic and social equity

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 54/197 of 22 December 1999 entitled "Towards a stable international financial system, responsive to the challenges of development, especially in the developing countries",

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration[1] adopted by the Heads of State and Government on 8 September 2000,

Taking note of the high-level regional meetings on financing for development held in Jakarta from 2 to 5 August 2000, in Bogota from 9 to 10 November 2000, in Addis Ababa from 21 to 23 November 2000, in Beirut from 23 to 24 November 2000 and in Geneva from 6 to 7 December 2000, which addressed issues of, inter alia, domestic resources mobilization, external private flows, reform of the international financial architecture, regional cooperation and collaboration, innovative sources of financing, and issues relating to the external sector, including official development assistance and trade, from the regional perspective, in order to contribute to the preparatory process for the high-level international intergovernmental event on financing for development,

Emphasizing the importance of mobilizing in a coherent manner all sources available for the provision of financing for development, inter alia, domestic

[1] General Assembly resolution 55/2.

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resources, international private capital flows, official development assistance, market access for goods and services from developing countries and external debt relief, and emphasizing the importance also of utilizing these resources in an efficient way,

Expressing concern that net financial flows to developing countries continued in 1999 the contraction that had begun with the onset of the financial crisis in 1997, and regretting the continued marginalization of the least developed countries from private capital flows,

Emphasizing the importance of long-term investment flows, in particular foreign direct investment, in complementing the development efforts of all developing countries as well as economies in transition and the need for all countries to develop stable access to private capital and for regional and international cooperation to promote the mobilization of new and additional capital for development,

Concerned about the excessive volatility of speculative short-term capital flows and the contagion effects in financial markets in time of crises,

Deeply concerned by the low levels of official development assistance,

Stressing the need for increased access to markets, in particular for goods and services that are of export interest to developing countries, inter alia, through multilateral trade negotiations,

Emphasizing the importance of finding a durable solution for those developing countries that have difficulties in meeting their external debt and debt-servicing obligations,

Encouraging the efforts to enhance the stabilizing role of regional and subregional financial institutions and arrangements in supporting the management of monetary and financial issues,

Underlining the urgent need to continue to work on a wide range of reforms for a strengthened and more stable international financial system with a view to enabling it to deal more effectively and in a timely manner with the new challenges of development in the context of global financial integration,

Stressing that the process of reform for a strengthened and stable international financial architecture should be based on broad participation in a genuine multilateral approach, involving all members of the international community, to ensure that the diverse needs and interests of all countries are adequately represented,

Reaffirming that the United Nations, in fulfilling its role in the promotion of development, in particular of developing countries, plays an important role in the international efforts to build up the necessary international consensus for the reforms needed for a strengthened and stable international financial system, taking into account the mandate of all relevant international institutions, especially the international financial institutions,

Noting that the high-level international intergovernmental event on financing for development will provide a unique opportunity to consider in an integrated manner all sources of financing for development, and mindful that in the United

Nations Millennium Declaration the heads of State and Government decided to make every effort to ensure its success,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Towards a stable international financial system, responsive to the challenges of development, especially in the developing countries",[2] the addendum thereto on regional perspectives and developments,[3] provided by the regional commission, and the addendum thereto on the work undertaken by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the involvement of the private sector in the prevention and resolution of financial crisis,[4] provided by the Conference;

2. *Underlines* the utmost importance of implementing the resolve expressed in the United Nations Millennium Declaration[1] to create an environment — at the national and global levels alike — that is conducive to development and to the elimination of poverty, inter alia, through good governance within each country, as well as good governance at the international level and transparency in the financial, monetary and trading systems;

3. *Also underlines* the utmost importance of implementing the commitment in the United Nations Millennium Declaration to an open, equitable, rule-based, predictable and non-discriminatory multilateral trading and financial system;

4. *Stresses* the special importance of having an enabling international economic environment through strong cooperative efforts by all countries and institutions to promote equitable economic development in a world economy that benefits all people, and, in this context, invites developed countries, in particular major industrialized countries, which have significant weight in influencing world economic growth, when formulating their macroeconomic policies, to take into account their effects in terms of the external economic environment favourable to growth and development, in particular of developing countries;

5. *Also stresses* the special importance of having an enabling domestic environment through, inter alia, rule of law, capacity-building, including institutional capacity-building, and implementation of appropriate economic and social policies, so that domestic and international resources may be effectively mobilized and used for development;

6. *Reiterates* the urgent need for accelerating the growth and development prospects of the least developed countries, which remain the poorest and most vulnerable of the international community, and calls upon development partners, and in particular industrialized countries, to facilitate the financing of their development, inter alia, through public and private financial flows, increased official development assistance, strengthened debt relief, adoption of a policy of duty- and quota-free access for essentially all of their exports and enhanced balance-of-payments support, and in this context welcomes the holding in Brussels in May 2001 of the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries;

7. *Recognizes* the stability of the international financial system as an important global public good and a necessary condition for positive financial flows

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[2] A/55/187.
[3] A/55/187/Add.1.
[4] A/55/187/Add.2.

for development and, in this context, both calls upon all countries, including major industrialized countries, whose policies have significant impact on most economies, to adopt and pursue policies that promote international financial stability and facilitate financial flows for development, and requests the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme, to provide information to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the analysis it has undertaken of international financial stability as a global public good;

8. *Emphasizes* in this regard the need to continue national, regional and international efforts to promote international financial stability and, to this end, to improve surveillance, early warning, prevention and response capabilities for dealing with the emergence and spread of financial crises in a timely manner, taking a comprehensive and long-term perspective while remaining responsive to the challenges of development and the protection of the most vulnerable countries and social groups;

9. *Stresses* the importance of strong domestic institutions to promote financial stability for the achievement of growth and development, inter alia, through sound macroeconomic policies and policies aimed at strengthening the regulatory systems of the financial and banking sectors, including considering arrangements in destination and source countries to reduce the risks of excessive international financial volatility and measures to ensure orderly, gradual and well-sequenced capital-account liberalization processes, and invites in this connection all relevant international institutions to continue to provide, upon the request of concerned countries, policy advice and technical assistance in order to strengthen their capacity in the above areas;

10. *Emphasizes* the importance of deepening the convergence of the efforts of all international institutions able to contribute to the strengthening of an international financial architecture that is responsive to the priorities of growth and development, especially in developing countries, and to the promotion of economic and social equity;

11. *Reiterates* the need for broadening and strengthening the participation of developing countries in the international economic decision-making process;

12. *Emphasizes* the importance of the improved participation of developing countries in the work of the international institutions dealing with the reform of the international financial architecture, in particular the International Monetary Fund, as well as in relevant norm-setting processes;

13. *Expresses the need* for multilateral surveillance by the International Monetary Fund and regional and subregional institutions of all countries in a symmetrical manner;

14. *Emphasizes* that the international financial institutions, in providing policy advice and supporting adjustment programmes, should ensure that they are sensitive to the specific circumstances and implementing capacities of concerned countries and to the special needs of developing countries, and should work towards the best possible outcomes in terms of growth and development, inter alia, through gender-sensitive employment and poverty eradication policies and strategies, and stresses the importance of national ownership of International Monetary Fund-supported programmes for their sustained implementation;

15. *Encourages* the continuing efforts undertaken by the Bretton Woods institutions, the regional development banks and the International Labour Organization to help Governments to address the social consequences of crisis, and welcomes in this regard the commitments made by the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth special session, on the implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development, to ensure that, when structural adjustment programmes are agreed to, they include social development goals, in particular eradicating poverty, promoting full and productive employment and enhancing social integration;

16. *Emphasizes* that the international financial institutions should, when invited by national Governments, provide assistance and advice, as appropriate, to the countries in their efforts to promote development and reduce poverty through national programmes, including, where relevant, nationally owned and developed poverty reduction strategy papers that integrate macroeconomic, structural and social policies;

17. *Underlines* the continued importance of providing the international institutions, in particular the International Monetary Fund, with adequate resources to provide emergency financing in a timely and accessible manner to countries affected by financial crisis, and notes the regional and subregional efforts to facilitate emergency financing in time of crisis;

18. *Welcomes* the progress made in developing early warning capacities to address in a timely manner the threat of financial crisis, and in this regard encourages the International Monetary Fund and other relevant international and regional institutions to continue their efforts to contribute to this process;

19. *Calls upon* the international community, in particular the World Bank and the regional development banks, and other relevant international and regional institutions, including the regional commissions, working with the private sector, to support the promotion of long-term private financial flows, especially foreign direct investments, inter alia, through enhanced technical cooperation, to all developing countries as well as economies in transition, in particular the least developed countries and other developing countries with special difficulties in attracting private financial flows, including those in Africa, small island developing countries, and landlocked and transit developing countries, and, in this context, requests the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to provide information to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the work it will have undertaken on this matter;

20. *Reiterates its invitation* to the International Monetary Fund to facilitate the dialogue among relevant actors to consider the possibility of establishing regulatory frameworks for short-term capital flows and trade in currencies;

21. *Emphasizes* that it is important for sovereign risk assessments made by private sector agencies to be based on objective and transparent parameters;

22. *Reaffirms* the need to consider appropriate frameworks for the involvement of the private sector in the prevention and resolution of financial crisis, including the need to implement and further refine the framework laid down by the International Monetary and Financial Committee at its meeting of 16 April 2000, and underscores the importance of an equitable distribution of the cost of adjustments between the public and private sectors and among debtors, creditors and

investors, including concerning highly leveraged operations, as well as the consideration, in exceptional cases, of debt standstill arrangements;

23. *Emphasizes* the important supportive role that stronger regional and subregional financial institutions and arrangements can play in the reform of the international financial system and the enhancement of financing for development;

24. *Encourages* the deepening of the dialogue between the Economic and Social Council and the Bretton Woods institutions, and in this regard recommends that their next high-level meeting consider the modalities needed to further consolidate a broader global agenda for a strengthened and stable international financial system, responsive to the priorities of growth and development, especially in developing countries, and to the promotion of economic and social equity in the global economy;

25. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make the present resolution available to the Preparatory Committee for the High-level International Intergovernmental Event on Financing for Development, at its second substantive session, as an input for its work on the systemic issues contained in its preliminary substantive agenda;

26. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in close cooperation with all relevant entities of the United Nations, including the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the regional commissions, within their respective mandates, and in consultation with the Bretton Woods institutions, and taking into account the progress made at the high-level international intergovernmental event on financing for development, to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution under the sub-item entitled "International financial system and development", with an analysis of the current trend in global financial flows, including net transfer of resources between developed and developing countries, and recommendations to further consolidate a broader global agenda for a strengthened and stable international financial system that is responsive to the priorities of growth and development, in particular of developing countries, and to the promotion of economic and social equity in the global economy;

27. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to transmit the present resolution to the Board of Executive Directors of the World Bank and the Executive Board of the International Monetary Fund, before their joint annual spring meeting, in order to bring it to their attention as an input to their discussions on the matters addressed herein.

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Agenda item 93 (a)
Sectoral policy questions: industrial development cooperation

Draft resolutions submitted by the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Alexandru Niculescu (Romania), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/55/L.22

Industrial development cooperation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 46/151 of 18 December 1991, 49/108 of 19 December 1994, 51/170 of 16 December 1996 and 53/177 of 15 December 1998 on industrial development cooperation,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration, adopted by the Heads of State and Government on 8 September 2000,[1]

Recognizing the increasing role of the business community, including the private sector, in enhancing the dynamic process of the development of the industrial sector,

Recognizing the importance of technology transfer to the developing countries as an effective means of international cooperation in the field of industrial development,

Taking note of the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization,[2]

1. *Reiterates* that industrialization is a key element in the promotion of the sustainable development of developing countries, as well as in the creation of productive employment, the eradication of poverty and facilitating social integration, including the integration of women into the development process;

2. *Stresses* the importance of domestic industrial transformation in developing countries as a way of increasing the value added of their export earnings,

[1] Resolution 55/2.
[2] A/55/356.

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so that they may benefit fully from the process of globalization and trade liberalization;

3. *Recognizes* the need for an enhanced role of industry to fight marginalization of developing countries;

4. *Underscores* the importance of industrial development cooperation and a positive investment and business climate at the international, regional, subregional and national levels in promoting the expansion, diversification and modernization of productive capacities in developing countries and countries with economies in transition;

5. *Reaffirms* the need, within the existing United Nations Industrial Development Organization service modules, for initiatives stretching beyond those associated with economic adjustment and stabilization to support the survival and expansion of the manufacturing activity in developing countries, especially in the least developed countries;

6. *Emphasizes* the necessity of a favourable international and national environment for the industrialization of developing countries, and urges all Governments to adopt and implement development policies and strategies that promote, within a framework of transparent and accountable industrialization policies, inter alia, enterprise development, foreign direct investment, technological adaptation and innovation, expanded access to markets and the effective use of official development assistance to enable developing countries to enhance an environment attractive to investment so as to augment and supplement domestic resources for the expansion, diversification and modernization of their industrial productive capacity in the context of an open, equitable, non-discriminatory, transparent, multilateral and rule-based international trading system;

7. *Acknowledges* the interlinkage of globalization and interdependence, and reiterates the importance of technology transfer to the developing countries as an effective means of international cooperation in the field of industrial development;

8. *Confirms* the contribution of industry to social development, especially in the context of the linkages between industry and agriculture, and notes that within the totality of these interlinkages, industry serves as a powerful source of employment generation, income creation and social integration required for the eradication of poverty;

9. *Recognizes* the continuing use of official development assistance also for industrial development in the developing countries, and calls upon donor countries and the recipient countries to continue to cooperate in their efforts to achieve greater efficiency and effectiveness of official development assistance resources devoted to industrial development cooperation;

10. *Emphasizes* the importance, for developing countries, of financing for industrial development, including market-based mechanisms and instruments as well as innovative funding modalities, such as co-financing schemes and trust funds, debt-equity swaps and, as appropriate, other debt relief measures and official development assistance specifically designed to strengthen the industrial capacities of developing countries through, inter alia, the facilitation of private capital flows, and, in this regard, requests relevant entities of the United Nations system, including the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the United Nations

Conference on Trade and Development, in the context of their strategic partnership, to support developing countries and countries with economies in transition in their efforts to mobilize resources for industrial development, especially by means of investment promotion activities, the development of small and medium-sized enterprises, an increase in the competitiveness of their exports, the encouragement of practices to promote employment in industries and various forms of business partnerships, such as industrial joint venture schemes, enterprise-to-enterprise cooperation and venture capital funds for industrial development;

11. *Reiterates* the importance of cooperation and coordination within the United Nations system in providing effective support for the sustainable industrial development of developing countries, calls upon the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to continue carrying out its central coordinating role within the United Nations system in that respect, and welcomes the efforts of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to strengthen its cooperation with the rest of the United Nations system at both the headquarters and the field levels, by, inter alia, actively participating in the resident coordinator system, so as to enhance the effectiveness, relevance and development impact of such support;

12. *Calls upon* the international community and the relevant bodies and organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, to support the efforts of the developing countries to intensify and expand industrial cooperation among themselves with respect to, among other things, trade in manufactured products, industrial investments and business partnerships, and industrial technology and scientific exchanges;

13. *Requests* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, in cooperation with the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, as appropriate, to continue undertaking in-depth assessment, analysis and dissemination of best practices in the area of industrial policies and strategies and of lessons learned in industrial development, taking into account the effects of financial crises and the impact of globalization on the industrial structure of the developing countries, so as to support and boost South-South cooperation by providing practical insights and ideas for international industrial development cooperation and for economic and technical cooperation among developing countries;

14. *Emphasizes* the need for financial support to enable the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to implement its technical cooperation programmes and strengthen its global forum activities, and at the same time strongly urges present and former member States to pay their assessed contributions in full, on time and without conditions;

15. *Welcomes* the structural transformation and revitalization of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as well as its new approach in providing comprehensive and integrated services to its member States and the strengthening of its field representation, and requests the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to continue to support industrialization efforts of developing countries, and to continue to accord priority to the needs of the least developed countries and countries in the African region;

16. *Also welcomes* the focus of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization both on the strengthening of industrial capacities and on cleaner and sustainable industrial development in the context of its new programme reorientation, as well as its cooperation with the relevant bodies and organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Environment Programme;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

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General Assembly

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Fifty-fifth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 102
Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

Draft resolution submitted by the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Alexandre Niculescu (Romania), on the basis of informal consultations

Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 52/187 of 18 December 1997, in which it decided to convene the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries at a high level in 2001, as well as its resolutions 53/182 of 15 December 1998 and 54/235 of 23 December 1999,

Recalling further the United Nations Millennium Declaration adopted by the Heads of State and Government on the occasion of the Millennium Summit,[1]

Taking note of the Declaration of the South Summit and the Havana Programme of Action adopted at the South Summit of the Group of 77, held in Havana from 10 to 14 April 2000, the Declaration adopted by the Tenth Annual Ministerial Meeting of the Least Developed Countries, held in New York on 18 September 2000, and the Declaration adopted by the Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77 and China, held in New York on 15 September 2000,

Noting the progress made in the preparatory process for the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries at the country, regional and global levels,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of preparations for the Conference,[2] the report of the Intergovernmental Preparatory Committee for the Conference on its first session,[3] held in New York from 24 to 28 July 2000, and the outcome of the forty-seventh session of the Trade and Development Board on the preparatory process of the Conference,

[1] Resolution 55/2.
[2] A/55/222.
[3] See A/CONF.191/IPC/L.3 and Add.1-3.

00-76226S (E) 301100

Noting the *Least Developed Countries 2000 Report*,[4]

1. *Recalls* that the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries will convene from 14 to 20 May 2001 and will be hosted by the European Union in Brussels;

2. *Decides*, in the light of the recommendation of the Intergovernmental Preparatory Committee for the Conference at its first session, to convene the second session of the Committee from 5 to 9 February 2001 in New York, at which the Committee will undertake the first formal reading of the draft programme of action and consider other relevant matters, while noting that the final session of the Committee will be held in New York from 2 to 6 April 2001;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to defray the cost of participation of two government representatives from each least developed country in the second and final sessions of the Intergovernmental Preparatory Committee through the use of extrabudgetary resources, and further requests that the Bureau keep the matter under regular review on the basis of information provided by the Secretary-General of the Conference;

4. *Notes* that sufficient extrabudgetary resources will need to be mobilized to defray the cost of participation of least developed countries at the third session of the Intergovernmental Preparatory Committee and in this regard invites additional contributions from multilateral and bilateral donors, and requests the Secretary-General of the Conference to seek funding from all possible sources for this purpose;

5. *Welcomes* the contributions already made by multilateral and bilateral donors for participation of representatives from the least developed countries at the Intergovernmental Preparatory Committee sessions and the Conference;

6. *Emphasizes* the importance of the effective participation of all relevant stakeholders from least developed countries and their development partners, as well as of the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and other relevant multilateral organizations;

7. *Recognizes* the importance of the contribution of civil society actors at the Conference and its preparatory process, and underlines in this regard the need for their active participation, including those from the least developed countries, and invites donors to make appropriate contributions for that purpose;

8. *Invites* participation at the Conference and its preparatory process of (a) the relevant non-governmental organizations that enjoy consultative status in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31 of 25 July 1996, (b) the non-governmental organizations that were accredited to the Second Conference in 1990 and (c) the non-governmental organizations that enjoy consultative status with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and decides that the accreditation of other interested civil society actors, in particular non-governmental organizations and the business sector, to the Conference and its preparatory process shall be considered by the Bureau of the Intergovernmental Preparatory Committee on a non-objection basis before 31 January 2001 for final decision by the Committee at its second session, provided

[4] United Nations publication, Sales No. 00.II.D.21.

that requests for accreditation are submitted to the Secretariat of the Conference before 15 January 2001 and accompanied by the relevant information, and requests the Secretary-General of the Conference to appropriately inform the community of civil society actors about this accreditation process;

9. *Also invites* the Bureau of the Intergovernmental Preparatory Committee to make recommendations for the consideration of member States during the second session of the Committee as to the form of involvement of such civil society actors in the Conference and the final session of the Committee;

10. *Emphasizes* the importance of country-level preparations as a critical input to the preparatory process for the Conference and its follow-up and implementation;

11. *Requests* the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, in his capacity as Convener of the United Nations Development Group, to continue to ensure the full involvement of the United Nations resident coordinators and country teams in the least developed countries in the preparations for the Conference, in particular at the country level;

12. *Welcomes* the statement of the Administrative Committee on Coordination on the Conference, and calls upon the Secretary-General, in consultations with the Secretary-General of the Conference, to convene inter-agency consultations, within the context of the machinery of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, to ensure the full mobilization and coordination of all relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, as well as other relevant multilateral intergovernmental organizations, during the preparatory process for the Conference and the implementation and follow-up of its outcome;

13. *Emphasizes* the importance of an effective arrangement for follow-up, review and monitoring of the new programme of action, and requests the Secretary-General to recommend to the General Assembly concrete steps in this regard;

14. *Stresses* that the intergovernmental follow-up, monitoring and review of the new programme of action should be undertaken in a more effective manner, with the participation of all relevant stakeholders, particularly least developed countries, as well as with the involvement of concerned organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and other relevant multilateral intergovernmental organizations, and emphasizes the need to explore innovative approaches in this regard;

15. *Takes note* of the current level of regular budget resources available to the Office of the Special Coordinator for Least Developed, Landlocked and Small Island Developing Countries, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the same level of resources are made available throughout the remainder of the current biennium, including through redeployment and the use of other resources at the disposal of the Secretary-General;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to it at its fifty-sixth session on the outcome of the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries.

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General Assembly

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Fifty-fifth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 95 (b)
Environment and sustainable development:
Convention on Biological Diversity

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Navid Hanif (Pakistan), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/55/L.20

Convention on Biological Diversity

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 54/221 of 8 February 2000 on the Convention on Biological Diversity[1] and other relevant resolutions, including its resolution 49/119 of 19 December 1994, in which it proclaimed 29 December, the date of the entry into force of the Convention, the International Day for Biological Diversity,

Recalling also the provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity,

Reaffirming that the conservation of biological diversity is a common concern of humankind,

Recalling that States have, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law, the sovereign right to exploit their own resources pursuant to their own environmental policies and the responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction,

Recalling Agenda 21,[2] in particular its chapter 15 on the conservation of biological diversity and chapter 16 on the environmentally sound management of biotechnology and related chapters,

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[1] See United Nations Environment Programme, *Convention on Biological Diversity* (Environmental Law and Institution Programme Activity Centre), June 1992.

[2] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex II.

00-76301 (E) 271100

Having considered the report of the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity as submitted by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session,[3]

Emphasizing the importance of public education and awareness for the implementation of the Convention at all levels,

Noting the recommendation of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity at its fifth meeting that the date of the International Day for Biological Diversity be changed to give it greater visibility,

Deeply concerned about the continued loss of the world's biological diversity, and, on the basis of the provisions of the Convention, reaffirming the commitment to the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources, including by appropriate access to genetic resources and appropriate transfer of relevant technologies, taking into account all rights over those resources and technologies, and by appropriate funding,

Recognizing the contribution of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles and women within those communities to the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources,

Noting the continuing dialogue taking place in the Committee on Trade and Environment of the World Trade Organization on the provisions of the Agreement on Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights,[4]

Encouraged by the work carried out to date under the Convention, and satisfied that most States and one regional economic integration organization are parties to the Convention,

Recognizing the importance of the adoption by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, in its decision EM-1/3 of 29 January 2000,[5] of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity, and the subsequent signature of the Protocol by 75 parties to the Convention,

Expressing its appreciation to the Government of Kenya for hosting the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, held from 15 to 26 May 2000,

Also expressing its appreciation to the Government of Spain for hosting the first meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-sessional Working Group on article 8 (j) of the Convention on Biological Diversity regarding the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities, held in Seville from 27 to 31 March 2000,

Welcoming the generous offer of the Government of France, accepted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention at its fifth meeting, to host the first meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Cartagena Protocol, which will be held at Montpellier from 11 to 15 December 2000,

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[3] See A/55/211.

[4] See *Legal Instruments Embodying the Results of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations, done at Marrakesh on 15 April 1994* (GATT secretariat publication, Sales No. GATT/1994-7).

[5] See UNEP/CBD/—.

Welcoming the generous offer of the Government of the Netherlands, accepted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention at its fifth meeting, to host the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and the second meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Cartagena Protocol, which will be held at The Hague from 8 to 26 April 2002,

Urging the Parties to the Convention to undertake thorough preparations to advance progress at the sixth Conference of the Parties,

Recalling its invitation to the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity to report to the General Assembly on the results of future meetings of the Conference of the Parties,

1. *Urges* Member States that have not joined the Convention on Biological Diversity[1] to become parties to it, without further delay;

2. *Calls upon* Member States that are parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity to sign and ratify the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety[5] as soon as possible;

3. *Takes note* of the results of the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, held at Nairobi from 15 to 26 May 2000;[6]

4. *Reaffirms* the importance of the decision of the Conference of the Parties on the adoption of its programme of work and the thematic approach to guide its work in the development of the Convention for the foreseeable future, including its in-depth consideration of ecosystems and other cross-cutting issues;[6]

5. *Notes* the decision by the Conference of the Parties to undertake a limited number of pilot scientific assessments in preparation for the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, to be involved in the proposed millennium ecosystem assessment, and its request to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice to identify opportunities for collaboration;

6. *Stresses* the importance of capacity-building activities, especially in developing countries, for the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, particularly the development of systems to allow Parties to implement the Convention and the Protocol, and encourages developed countries to provide adequate support for these activities;

7. *Urges* developed countries to facilitate the transfer of environmentally sound biotechnology for the effective implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, in accordance with relevant articles of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Protocol;

8. *Decides* to proclaim 22 May, the date of the adoption of the text of the Convention on Biological Diversity, as the International Day for Biological Diversity henceforth;

9. *Reiterates* its request to the Secretary-General, the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme and the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity to take all steps necessary to ensure the successful observance of the International Day for Biological Diversity;

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[6] See UNEP/CBD/COP/5/—.

10. *Welcomes* the decision of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity to contribute to the 10-year review of the implementation of Agenda 21[2] and the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,[7] and decides to invite the Executive Secretary and, if appropriate, the President of the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to report to it at its relevant session;

11. *Recognizes* the importance of rapid development and implementation of the Strategic Plan for the Convention, and encourages States parties to provide to the Executive Secretary, in accordance with decision V/20 adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention,[6] their detailed views on the matter as soon as possible;

12. *Welcomes* the collaborative work between the Convention on Biological Diversity and related conventions, in particular the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, Especially as Waterfowl Habitat, adopted at Ramsar, Islamic Republic of Iran, on 21 February 1971;[8]

13. *Welcomes* the decision of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention regarding its programme of work for forest biological diversity and encourages the Convention to cooperate with the United Nations Forum on Forests, in particular with respect to respecting, preserving and maintaining knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles, in accordance with article 8 (j) and related provisions of the Convention;

14. *Takes note* of the fact that the provisions of the Agreement on Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights and the Convention are interrelated, in particular with respect to intellectual property rights and relevant provisions of the Convention, and invites the World Trade Organization and the World Intellectual Property Organization, within their respective mandates, to explore this relationship, taking into account the ongoing work in other relevant forums and bearing in mind decision V/26B of the Conference of Parties to the Convention;

15. *Encourages* Member States that are members of the World Trade Organization to support the request by the Executive Secretary for observer status at the meetings of the Council for the Agreement on Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights and the Committee on Agriculture;

16. *Welcomes* the progress made in implementing cooperation with the secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change[9] and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa,[10] and encourages further cooperation;

17. *Stresses* the need to enhance complementarities between the Convention and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in order to ensure that their activities are mutually supportive;

18. *Invites* all funding institutions and bilateral and multilateral donors, as well as regional funding institutions and non-governmental organizations, to

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[7] Resolution S-19/2, annex.

[8] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 996, No. 14583.

[9] A/AC.237/18 (Part II)/Add.1 and Corr.1, annex I.

[10] A/49/84/Add.2, annex, appendix II.

cooperate with the secretariat of the Convention in the implementation of the programme of work;

19. *Notes* the work of the Global Environment Facility in assisting developing countries and countries with economies in transition in the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and urges the Facility to enhance its support for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity within the context of national sustainable development, and, within its mandate, in identifying and coordinating additional financial resources from bilateral and international organizations as well as the private sector for this purpose;

20. *Welcomes* the Global Environment Facility capacity development initiatives to assess the capacity-building needs and priorities of developing countries, relating to the conservation of biological diversity, and to develop a strategy and implement a multi-year plan for responding to such needs and priorities, and calls upon other multilateral and bilateral organizations to cooperate with the Facility in strengthening the capacity of developing countries for the conservation and management of biodiversity;

21. *Notes* the efforts that the Global Environment Facility is making towards developing programmes for assisting developing countries in capacity-building activities relating to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety;

22. *Calls upon* States parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity to settle urgently any arrears and to pay their contributions in full and in a timely manner so as to ensure continuity in the cash flows required to finance the ongoing work of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, the subsidiary bodies and the Convention secretariat;

23. *Invites* the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity to report to the General Assembly on the ongoing work regarding the Convention;

24. *Requests* the conferences of the parties to the multilateral environment conventions to take into consideration the schedule of meetings of the General Assembly and the Commission on Sustainable Development when setting the dates of meetings of the Conferences of the Parties so as to ensure the adequate representation of developing countries at those meetings;

25. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-sixth session the sub-item entitled "Convention on Biological Diversity".

United Nations A/C.2/55/L.45

General Assembly

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Fifty-fifth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 101
High-level international intergovernmental consideration of financing for development

Preparations for the substantive preparatory process and the high-level international, intergovernmental event on financing for development

Note by the Secretariat

At its 14th meeting, on 27 November 2000, the Preparatory Committee for the High-level International Intergovernmental Event on Financing for Development decided to recommend to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Preparations for the substantive preparatory process and the high-level international intergovernmental event

The General Assembly,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Preparatory Committee for the High-level International Intergovernmental Event on Financing for Development on its organizational and first sessions,[1]

Welcoming the continuing progress made in the consultations with the major institutional stakeholders with regard to their involvement in the process of financing for development,

Encouraging Governments and all other relevant stakeholders to consider taking concrete initiatives in support of the financing for development preparatory process and the high-level international intergovernmental event, within the framework of its substantive agenda,

[1] The draft report of the Preparatory Committee is contained in A/AC.257/L.3 and Add.1. The final report will be issued at a subsequent stage.

00-76661 (E) 281100

Welcoming the regional consultative meetings being held to provide the regional input to the financing for development process and encourages the deepening of regional efforts in support of the financing for development preparatory process and the high-level international intergovernmental event, within the framework of its substantive agenda,

Also welcoming the hearings held with the civil society, to support the financing for development process, looks forward to the contribution of the upcoming hearings with the private sector and encourages the deepening of these efforts in support of the financing for development preparatory process and the high-level international intergovernmental event, within the framework of its substantive agenda,

Expressing its appreciation to Governments for the support that they have provided to the Trust Fund for extrabudgetary contributions for the financing for development process,

1. *Decides* that the high-level international intergovernmental event should be scheduled for the first quarter of 2002, at a date to be agreed upon, and extends its invitation to interested countries to consider hosting or confirming existing offers to host the high-level international intergovernmental event;

2. *Also decides* that the Preparatory Committee should hold a final substantive session from 14 to 25 January 2002, on the understanding that the second substantive session will be held from 12 to 23 February 2001 and the third substantive session will be held from 30 April to 11 May 2001;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to address a letter to all Governments further sensitizing them to the high profile and high level of participation that the substantive preparatory process and the high-level international intergovernmental event on financing for development deserve.

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General Assembly

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Fifty-fifth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 95 (a)
Environment and sustainable development: implementation of Agenda 21 and the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Navid Hanif (Pakistan), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/55/L.17

Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its sixth special session

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, by which it decided to establish the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme,

Recalling also its resolutions 54/216 of 22 December 1999 on the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its twentieth session and 53/242 of 28 July 1999 on the report of the Secretary-General on environment and human settlements,

Recalling further the Nairobi Declaration on the Role and Mandate of the United Nations Environment Programme,[1] adopted by the Governing Council of the Programme at its nineteenth session,

Underscoring the fact that the forthcoming ten-year review of progress achieved in the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development will provide the international community with a unique opportunity to take action to implement its commitments and to strengthen the international cooperation urgently required to address the challenges of sustainable development in the twenty-first century,

[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-second Session, Supplement No. 25* (A/52/25), annex, decision 19/1, annex.

00-77278 (E) 301100

Reaffirming the role of the United Nations Environment Programme in the preparation for the ten-year review of the progress achieved in the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, as reflected in the decisions of the eighth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its sixth special session[2] and notes the decisions contained therein, as well as the consultations among member States in preparation for the twenty-first session and, in this regard, also takes note of the ongoing consultations contributing to the further elaboration and implementation of the water policy and strategy of the United Nations Environment Programme;

2. *Welcomes* the convening of the First Global Ministerial Environment Forum and, in this regard, expresses its deep appreciation to the Government of Sweden for the generous manner in which it hosted and provided facilities for the Forum, and takes note with appreciation of the Malmö Ministerial Declaration[3] as one of the contributions to the Millennium Summit and to the preparations for the ten-year review of progress achieved in the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

3. *Stresses* the importance of the section of the United Nations Millennium Declaration[4] on protecting our common environment[5] which reaffirms the principles of sustainable development as set out in Agenda 21,[6] and in particular resolves to adopt a new ethic of conservation and stewardship in all our environmental actions;

4. *Welcomes* the decision[7] of the Governing Council on the contribution of the United Nations Environment Programme to the implementation of Agenda 21 and the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21;[8]

5. *Stresses* that the United Nations Environment Programme, as the principal body in the field of environment within the United Nations system, should continue to play an important role in the implementation of Agenda 21 and in the preparation of the ten-year review of progress achieved in the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

6. *Underscores* the need for sufficient financial resources, on a stable and predictable basis, to ensure the full implementation of the mandate of the United Nations Environment Programme, in particular with a view to ensuring its strong involvement in the preparatory process for the ten-year review of progress achieved in the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development at its various levels, and in the implementation of the outcome of the review;

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[2] Ibid., *Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 25* (A/55/25).

[3] Ibid., annex I, decision SS.VI/1, annex.

[4] General Assembly resolution 55/2.

[5] Ibid., sect. IV.

[6] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex II.

[7] Ibid., decision SS.VI/3.

[8] General Assembly resolution S-19/2, annex.

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the necessary resources from the regular budget of the United Nations to the United Nations Environment Programme for the biennium 2002-2003, in accordance with current budgetary practices and to consider other ways to support the strengthening of the Programme in view of the ten-year review of progress achieved in the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

United Nations A/C.2/55/L.47

General Assembly

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Fifty-fifth session

Second Committee

Agenda item 92 (d)

Macroeconomic policy questions: science and technology for development

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Ms. Anne Barrington (Ireland), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/55/L.3

Strengthening the coordination of the mechanisms on the Commission for Science and Technology for Development: promoting complementarity of activities in the area of new and innovative technologies within the United Nations system

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 54/201 of 22 December 1999,

Recalling the Ministerial declaration on development and international cooperation in the twenty-first century: the role of information technology in the context of a knowledge-based global economy, adopted by the Economic and Social Council during the high-level segment of its substantive session of 2000,[1]

Also recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 2000/29 of 28 July 2000, on the information and communication technologies task force,

Recognizing the role of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development in coordinating the activities of the United Nations system in the area of science and technology for development, noting the work being undertaken by the Commission in its work programme for Member States, especially the developing countries, and its work with some countries with economies in transition and emphasizing the importance of the activities that are to be pursued within the framework of the Commission, including a broad spectrum of new global challenges in science and technology, and encouraging support for those undertakings,

Cognizant of the role of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as the secretariat responsible for the substantive servicing of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development,

[1] See A/55/3, chap. III.

00-77415 (E) 301100

Recalling the Plan of Action[2] adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its tenth session, held at Bangkok from 12 to 19 February 2000, which noted, inter alia, the growing technology gap between developed and developing countries, and stressed that actions were required by both developed and developing countries, among others, including establishing appropriate policy and legal frameworks, human resource development and provision of technical assistance and, where possible, financial assistance and other incentives in order to narrow that gap and promote greater access, transfer and diffusion of technology to developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, as well as countries with economies in transition,

Recognizing the need to address the obstacles faced by developing countries in accessing new technologies, while taking into account the need to protect intellectual property rights and the special needs of developing countries,

Also recognizing the importance of establishing and strengthening partnership and networking among the public and private sectors and academic institutions from the South and the North to build and strengthen the technological capabilities and skills needed for developing countries to compete in the international markets,

Bearing in mind the cross-cutting nature of science and technology within the United Nations system and the need, inter alia, for effective policy guidance and better coordination,

Noting that the theme of the coordination segment of the substantive session of the Economic and Social Council of 2001 will be "The role of the United Nations in promoting development particularly with respect to access to and transfer of knowledge and technology, especially information and communication technologies, inter alia, through partnerships with relevant stakeholders, including the private sector",

Recalling that the next biennial session of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development will be held in 2001,

Recognizing the need for adequate resources, including the provision of new and additional resources from all sources, to be devoted to fostering science and technology for development,

Also recognizing the need for strengthening the role of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on proposals for strengthening the coordination of the mechanisms on the Commission on Science and Technology for Development within the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development with the objective of promoting complementarity of activities within the United Nations system;[3]

2. *Welcomes* the recommendations regarding the establishment of a knowledge and technology for development network contained in the report of the Secretary-General;

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[2] TD/390, chap. II.

[3] A/55/96-E/2000/84.

3. *Requests* the Commission on Science and Technology for Development to report on its biennial session, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session, in particular regarding proposals aimed at promoting complementarity of activities in the area of new and innovative technologies within the United Nations system;

4. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to strengthen the Commission and its secretariat within the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, by providing it with the necessary resources, in order to enable it to carry out better its mandate of assisting the developing countries with their national development efforts in the field of science and technology;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council, an analytical report on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution, containing in particular, concrete proposals for strengthening the critical role of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development in coordinating the activities of the United Nations system in support of the efforts of developing countries to obtain, effectively utilize and benefit from science and technology for their development;

6. *Decides* that, as from the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly, the item on science and technology for development will be normally listed in its agenda on a biennial basis.